THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864. NO. 138.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$3 00
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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 20.—Gen. Forrest's official dispatch of the capture of Fort Pillow has been received at the War Department. Five hundred out of seven hundred men, comprising the garrison, were killed. All the officers in the Fort were killed. Forrest's loss was twenty killed and sixty wounded. Over a hundred citizens, who had fled to the Fort from conscription ran into the river and were drowned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, April 20.—Instructions have been given the First Auditor to remove his bureau to Montgomery next week. All the clerks except four have signified their willingness to go.

Funding returns aggregate two hundred and thirty-seven millions with twenty small depositories yet to hear from. The only State from which complete returns have been received is Georgia. The amount funded in that State is twenty-two millions one hundred and sixty four thousand and fifty dollars.

"Bully" for the Red River--Lincoln's Navy "gone up the Spout."

Mobile, April 19.—Warren Adams, a courier from the trans-Mississippi, reports that on the 9th Banks' courier to Gen. Franklin was captured. In Banks' dispatch to Franklin he says "hurry up. I am surrounded by rebel cavalry."

The Red river has suddenly fallen and forty transports and gunboats have been caught above the Raft, and cannot get out before the River rises.

From Georgia.

Dalton, April 19.—There was a general review of the entire army to-day by Gen. Johnston, and notwithstanding the coldness of the weather it was largely attended and the affair passed off finely.

The enemy are quite active in front and stirring times are looked for by all.

From Northern Virginia.

Orange C. H., April 20.—The enemy has been busy for several days with reviews and inspections. No truth in the rumor that the enemy are falling back to Centreville. All quiet in front.

Various Rumors.

There were various rumors afloat yesterday relative to army movements in Eastern North Carolina, but not one that we could trace to any legitimate or reasonable foundation. Among others there was a rumor that the gallant General Hoke had fallen but we think there is no reasonable ground for such a supposition, as it is not even known that any engagement has taken place. If Plymouth or Washington has been attacked we shall know all about it in a day or two, and meantime we advise the multitude to keep cool and not treat the many wild rumors in circulation too seriously.

EXCITEMENT IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO EXPEL MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 9th instant, the Speaker (Mr. Colfax) called Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, to the chair, and, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution to expel Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, on the ground that he had declared himself "in favor of recognizing the independence of the so-called Confederacy, now in arms against the Union."

Mr. Colfax submitted a few remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in speech of some length:

Mr. Cox, in his opening remarks, said he was not in the House when his colleague made his speech, but he was informed by members around him, that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he been in his seat yesterday, with all due respect to his colleague, he should have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as crystalized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of that delegation, excepting his colleague (Mr. Long), who was willing to recognize the Confederate government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partizan capital. He believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments, and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic Convention in Ohio, representing one hundred and forty-five thousand voters, and in that Convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered. The Democratic people in that State rallied and sent their friends and brothers to the war, although they did not agree to the African policy.

During the debate which followed, Mr. Miller, of Pa., protested against the lecture on patriotism from his colleague (Mr. Kelly) who stands on the record as having uttered a deliberate falsehood. He was not the man to talk about perjury and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, knew no parallel case to this, of moving to expel a member for words uttered in debate. He had imagined that under the Constitution the Representatives on this floor had the right to express their opinions freely. He dissented from the opinion that we should recognize the Southern Confederacy; but if that was the gentleman's honest conviction, he had the right to express it. If the gentleman from Ohio had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, others in high places had been doing the same thing. The President had not only violated the spirit but the letter of the Constitution by his repeated acts of usurpation. Much as he hated the rebellion, he loved the Constitution, because it was designed to protect all men in their liberties.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said he endorsed every word that the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Long) had uttered, and would stand by them for weal or woe. You say the gentleman meant treason at the very moment you say he was sincere and honest. He was willing to go with his friend anywhere on that issue. Could not a man say, when a war is carried on to exterminate a people, that he would rather have peace—thus saving lives on both sides, and the money of a ground down people, and especially when the sentiments came from distinguished men to back him. Not one of you can be compared with the men the gentleman quoted yesterday He was a peace man—a radical peace man. He was for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and for acquiescing in the doctrine of secession. He had a hope, but it was not in this House. A tornado would come and sweep you from power, and give it to honest men who have humanity and some regard for the principles of their fathers. War would never bring you a Union worth a cent. He was for a peace and Union too. [Laughter.] He was for a better man than any of them.—[Renewed Laughter.] If we cannot make peace let us have two splendid Governments—two happy Governments.

He was a slaveholder, and was still, if all his slaves had not been stolen from him. He looked on those who opposed slavery as madmen. He compassionated them. If it was a sin he was willing to bear it. The North had been deceived by stereotyped falsehood. When this war commenced, Secretary Seward said it could be put down in sixty days. Instead of seventy-five thousand men ending it, you have now called for a million of soldiers. A braver set of men never existed on God's earth than exists in the South; and when you attempt to elevate the negro with the white man you stir up strife. The Puritans saw nothing in the Bible against slavery; and when they found slavery unprofitable, they sold their slaves to the South. Having taken their gold, their descendents now turn round and attempt to dispossess the South of the property. He had voted against men and money to carry on the war; he would not consent that our money should be spent by a tyrant. Not a man or a dollar would he vote for this infernal war. It was the most stupendous folly that ever disgraced any people on the face of God's earth. If this be treason make the most of it. It was the right of a Commoner to say he would not entrust the means of carrying on the war to a King. Who is the war power? The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it may never be. I hope you will never subjugate the South. The President has proved himself unfit to be trusted with the moneyed power.

Mr. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by members on the opposite side. He desired to know whether, within these halls, the gentleman could invoke Almightg God that the American arms should not prevail.

Mr. Harris—Is that a point of order?

Mr. Tracy again essayed to speak, and was called to order from the opposite side. Much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Tracy, elevating his voice above the din, asked whether it was in order for treason to be uttered within these halls. [Renewed cries of "Order" and "Sit Down."]

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rose to a point of order and desired that the language of the gentleman from Maryland be taken down at the clerk's desk, in accordance with the rule.

The objectionable sentences as taken down and read, is as follows: "The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, yon say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it may never be. I hope you will never subjugate the South."

Mr. Harris, of Md, exclaimed: Is that all?

Mr. Pendleton raised a question of orde, when

The Speaker, *pro tem.*, pronounced Mr. Harris out of order for using that language.

Mr. Washburne—For one I protest against any man uttering such language in this hall.

Mr. Harris, you mean you are afraid of it. (Cries of "order" from the Republican side.)

Mr. Washburne objected to the gentleman from Maryland proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. Harris resumed his seat, unanimous consent being requisite for him to continue his speech.

Mr. Fernando Wood said he would read to the House the exact language of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) which had not been properly stated.

Mr. Washburne—Were you present yesterday?

Mr. Wood replied he was not, but he held in his hand the identical manuscript. He thought it was due to the gentleman, before the House voted on it, that they should hear what the gentleman did say.—The language is as follows: "I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either the acknowledgment of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people. Of these alternatives, I prefer the former."

If, said Mr. Wood, he is to be expelled for the utterance of these sentiments, you may include me for a concurrence in them.

Mr. Colfax stated what he understood Mr. Long to say yesterday.

Mr. Long said he had the manuscript now before him from which he read. He prepared his speech four weeks ago. He had not altered a word.

Mr. Colfax did not believe, after the gentleman had so long deliberated, he had changed a word. In order that members should see the printed speech, which will appear in the *Globe* of Monday next, Mr. Colfax suggested, and there was unanimous consent, that the consideration of the pending resolution should be postponed until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Washburne then offered a resolution expelling Mr. Harris, the vote upon which resulted—yeas 81, nays 58. There not being the two-third vote, the resolution was declared rejected.

Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution declaring Mr. Harris, "an unworthy member of this House and is hereby severely censured." This resolution was adopted—yeas 92, nay, 18.

The House soon after adjourned.

* * *

Much is said about the position of North Carolina at this time—that her people are not true to the cause, &c. This assertion will not bear the test of history. She has fought as gallantly in this war as any State in the Confederacy. She has not spared blood or treasure in the defence of the South, and she is willing to do much more and to suffer much more in the cause, but, she demands that her rights as a sovereign State shall be protected.

North Carolina occupies the same position to-day that she occupied in 1788—a position which Mr. Davis, in a speech in the United States Senate, on the 8th of May, 1860, took occasion to refer to in terms of approbation, when defending the great doctrine of States rights. Mr. Davis said:

• • • Is it then, contended that, by this ratification and adoption of the Constitution, the States surrendered that sovereignty which they had previously gained? Can it be that men who braved the perils of the ocean, the privations of the wilderness, who fought the war of the Revolution, in the hour of their success, when all was peace and sunshine around them, came voluntarily forward to lay down that community independence for which they had suffered so much and so long? Reason forbids it: but if reason did not furnish a sufficient answer, the action of the States themselves forbids it.

• • • • • •

North Carolina, with the Scotch caution, which subsequent events have so well justified, in 1788 passed this resolution:

Resolved, That a declaration of rights, asserting and securing from encroachments the great principles of civil and religious liberty and the inalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution of Government, ought to be laid before Congress and the convention of the States that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforesaid on the part of the State of North Carolina."

If this was good doctrine in 1788, it is good in 1864. That same Scotch caution which characterized North Carolina in 1788, characterizes her conduct today. She is scrupulously jealous of her rights and the rights of her citizens. In the declaration of Rights adopted by North Carolina in 1776, which stands to this day in force, and which no law of Congress should impair or destroy, occurs the following language:

That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy, to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

This is all that North Carolina demands; and this much she is entitled to.—*Carolinian.*

* * *

At a meeting held by the members of Co. H, 31st Regt N. C. T., at their camp, on the 18th of April, 1864, Sergeant H. R. Todd was called to the Chair. On motion, Private J. M. Tant was requested to act as Secratary. The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting; after which the following Committee were appoined to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion: Sergt N. W. Poole, Private J. J. Nowell and Private D. H. Upchurch, who reported the following:

Whereas, The Supreme ruler of the Universe has seen fit in his infinite wisdom and goodness, to take from our number, our much esteemed friend and comrade in arms, Private J. N. Scarborough, who departed this life on the 26th of March, 1864, in the hospital, at Petersburg, Va. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with becoming reverence to the will of him who holds the destinies of us all in his own hands; we yet deeply mourn the loss of one so much respected.

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented comrade, the Company has lost a true and faithful member, ever ready and willing to do his duty, and the army of the Confederate States a noble and worthy soldier.

Resolved, That we deeply sympthize with his bereaved family in this, their sad affliction, and would most earnestly recommend them to him who is a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow, for comfort in this their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Raleigh Progress for publication, with the request that the city papers please copy, and that a copy of the paper containing them be sent to his afflicted wife.

Sgt H. R. TODD, Chm'n.

Priv. J. N. Tant, Sec'y.

* * *

Moving the Funds, &c.—The *Whig* of Tuesday says:

All the clerks, male and female, employed in the clipping, counting, signing, and otherwise manipulating Confederate Treasury notes, have been ordered to be ready to leave here next Thursday morning for Columbia, S. C.

We understand that a considerable number of both sexes will resign rather than leave Richmond, and that the appointments to fill their places will not be made from Virginia, but from South Carolina, exclusively.

The clerks in the Comptroller's and First and Second Auditor's offices have also been ordered to be in readiness to leave on Thursday for Montgomery, Ala.

This we consider an excellent move on the part of the government. Further South provisions of all kinds are more abundant, and the cost of living not a half of what it is in this city. As the government can not get rid of the idle thousands who insist upon staying here, they do well to remove such of their employees as can perform their duties equally well elsewhere.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, April 10.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$150
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR—	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$6
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL—	$30 00
AILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

BLACK PEPPER, BROWN SUGAR, SPICE AND COFFEE AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, THE 21ST INST., WE WILL SELL 400 pounds Black Pepper, a very superior article, recently imported, two or three barrels Brown Sugar, a lot Allspice, and two bags Coffee, together with sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

April 16-tf

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,

INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,

AND

ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and Its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number,	$2 00
Subscription for three months,	5 00
" " six months,	10 00
" " twelve months,	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
Richmond, Va.

April 12-2tawt25A

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 23d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks.

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary E. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.

Post Office at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.

4th month, 20, 1864. d6tw5t*

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, April 19th, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of Cotton Cards for distribution upon the same terms as before.

The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

April 20-d&w3t

All papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this office.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 28-4w. G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed

March 18-d&wtf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

[illegible]

One day	[illegible]	One week	[illegible]
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	One month	[illegible]
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	122 00

[illegible]

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	31								31						
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APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
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JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
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GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adj. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; I. Eldridge, Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

* * *

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

* * *

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—[illegible] Chief—N. [illegible] Assistant.

K. P. Battle City Attorney.

J L Pennington [illegible]

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. G Parker, H. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

"Several gentlemen here, without reference to any expected pecuniary profit, have subscribed from $500 to $1,000 each. As patriots and property holders, they feel that something of the kind must be done to rescue the State from disgrace, and prevent the loss of all that is dear to us—our liberty, our property, our all."

"We shall need all the funds we can get. Information must be laid before the people, and we appeal to you to interest yourself immediately in the matter, and raise what amount you can, either by way of stock, subscription or gift."—(*Confidential.*)—*Signed* [illegible] *Bragg and others.*

And these gentlemen who "subscribed from $500 to $1,000 each" were the bitter opponents of Gov. Vance and the Conservative party that elected him. How are they for him now? Have they come to him, or has he gone to them? If they have come to him and he and they stand squarely upon the Conservative platform then no additional "information" was necessary for the "people," for the *Standard* and *Progress* were acceptable to the masses.

But mark the insult these "patriots and property holders" give the people of the State. As the supporters of Johnston, two years ago; as the advocates of the "last man and the last dollar," "black flag" "martial law," "suspension of *habeas corpus*" and kindred oppressive and despotic measures they had become obnoxious to the people generally, and hence the rebuke administered to them in the elections of 1862 and 1863. Patriots and property holders! Who has proclaimed them such but themselves? Are not the 35,000 majority that voted against them in 1862, and the overwhelming numbers that voted against them at the last Congressional elections as "patriotic" as they are? Do they mean to arrogate to themselves and the small faction for whom they speak—a mere corporal's guard in 1862 and less now—all the patriotism, all the virtue, all the loyalty and all the property? Other people have property, and yet they are for negotiation for an honorable peace. We know gentlemen who own more negroes than the whole of the committee, who avow their determination to vote for Mr. Holden.

"*We shall need all the funds we can get.*" "*Information must be laid before the people, and we appeal to you to interest yourself immediately in the matter, and raise what amount you can, either by way of stock, subscription or gift.*" This is modest! We circulate between 15,000 and 20,000 copies of the *Progress* each week and we have never had to make such an appeal. The circulation of the *Standard* is larger than that of any paper in the State, and it has resorted to no such means to raise "funds." The people are able to pay for and will procure such "information" as they want, and will object to having bits put in their mouths by the "Committee" or "any other man."

Was it the election for Governor in 1862 or the Congressional election in 1863 that rendered it necessary that "something of the kind must be done to rescue the State from disgrace and prevent the loss of all that is dear to us—our liberty, our property, our all?" Remember, Conservatives of North Carolina, you are told by these "patriots and property holders" that you have disgraced your State by having dared to vote as you please. Remember, too, that these "patriots and property holders" who tell you so, denounced you as disloyal for voting for Zebulon B. Vance, two years ago, and that he is now their candidate. These things being so, leaving all questions as to any change the Governor may have undergone out of the question, can you act and vote with these "patriots and property holders" who accuse you of disgracing your State by daring to exercise the right of freemen? Can you, Conservatives of North Carolina, vote for men who are supported by the *Confederate, State Journal*, Wilmington *Journal*, and Fayetteville *Observer*? Because you have declared against martial law, suspension of *habeas corpus* and the subversion of all civil authority to military rule, these "patriots and property-holders" have branded you as tories and traitors. Remember this, Conservatives, and vote against these men and their candidates and you may be sure you will do right.

The great Conservative party of the State, of which Mr. Holden is the acknowledged leader, is in favor of civil law and civil liberty, and for zealous efforts on the part of the State and Confederate authorities for negotiations looking to an honorable peace; but these "patriots and property holders" are for the "last man and last dollar," provided they can be permitted to hold on to the offices. The fact that the "Committee" is opposed to Mr. Holden is enough to cause all true Conservatives to vote for him.

A Word of Caution to Conservatives.

Whenever you see the proceedings of a meeting held in the army with a request attached for the *Confederate, State Journal*, Wilmington *Journal* and Fayetteville *Observer*, or any of these papers, to copy, set it down as a meeting of the "last man and last dollar" gentry in officers' uniform, and not as the expression of the veteran soldiers of our army. Such tricks were resorted to to beat Vance, then the Conservative candidate, two years ago, and the same are now practiced to defeat Holden. And the same may be said of meetings held by Destructives at home.—No true Conservative—no man who favors efforts for an honorable peace upon honorable terms—can vote or act with these Destructive organs and Destructive leaders, or support a man for Governor or the Legislature that is supported by them. Nor can any good Conservative act with or vote with those "patriots and property holders" who denounced every member of the Conservative party as a traitor two years ago. Remember, Conservatives of North Carolina, you have the power at the ballot box, and that you owe it to yourselves, your children and the cause of civil liberty and independence to use it. Remember the injunction of the Father of his Country—"Put none but Americans on guard to-night." Vote for none but Conservatives of the "straitest sect" in the August elections. Unnatural sons at home and their sympathisers abroad have libelled and abused our State—let us rebuke them and defend her fair fame. And be assured that by such a course we shall the better serve the cause of the State.

Nothing later from the Army of Northern Virginia. Preparations for action continue on both sides.

What we are Coming to!—Georgia Leagued with North Carolina Tories.

The following extract [illegible] from an intelligent citizen of Georgia and an officer of the army, will explain itself, [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] Georgians:

[illegible], Geo., April [illegible], 1864.

J. R. Sneed, Esq:

Editor Savannah Republican:

Dear Sir:—In passing through North Carolina a few days ago, I was much surprised to learn from a gentleman of influence and position, that it was the impression in that State, that Gov. Brown and Holden in the Old Tar State were now upon the same platform, and it is supposed that there is an understanding between them. Can this be so?

Yours, &c. G. B. L.

We find the above fling at the "Old Tar State" in the Savannah *Republican*. It is all true about Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden being on the same platform, but the structure was erected by Mr. Holden and the Conservatives of North Carolina, and Gov. Brown has had the good sense to get on it. The *Republican* being in favor of a "strong government," in which the majority shall be at the mercy of the minority, has no respect for the Governor or the action of the Legislature of Georgia.

It might be well to add that the "J. R. Sneed, Esq.," aforesaid, the Editor of the *Republican*, and Lt. Col. F. W. Sims, of the Quartermaster Department, Richmond, proprietor of that paper, are both Confederate officeholders; and of course want the war to go on, but a majority of the people of Georgia and North Carolina desire to bring it to an honorable termination.

The Army for Mr. Holden.

Most of the meetings held in the army are gotten up and engineered by officers, who frequently assume to speak for the great body of the war-worn patriots who neither know or care anything about what is done. These meetings may continue and the denunciations of Mr. Holden may go on, but we are assured by both officers and soldiers of intelligence and integrity that the bulk of the army vote will be cast for Holden. This comes to us not only from the army of Northern Virginia, but from various points in this State and elsewhere, where North Carolina troops are stationed. Persons from the army tell us this, and soldiers write the same thing home to their relations and friends.

The soldiers will never flinch from their duty while there is an armed foe to be met, but they favor negotiations for an honorable peace and will vote for men who will exert themselves to bring it about. The soldiers are for Holden.

The Last of "Tim Morris."

Tim Morris, the negro minstrel, who was forty-six in Richmond but who will not be more than 35 when he gets to Baltimore, has run the blockade and reached the promised land. Now if Ogden, of the "new theatre," would follow, we think the Richmond public would be none the worse for it. We find the following notice of the escape of Tim in the *Examiner*:

An "Iron-Clad" Runs the Blockade.—Tim Morris, *nee* Joseph Griffin, the irrepressible "Iron-Clad," apprehended as a conscript, has run the blockade by the way of Suffolk, paying fifteen hundred dollars passage money. Tim has gone. We will never more see his renditions of "John Morgan's got your mule," "Wood up," and the "Grocery store." Tim will make some fat contract with a Yankee manager, rattle his bones, and we shall read of the old songs we used to hear. Tim went through, we understand, blacked up as an original African, and as he plays the character so well, we don't wonder at his success.

An Appeal for the Families of Soldiers.—We publish from the *Enquirer*, an appeal of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond for help for the suffering families of soldiers and others in that city. Citizens of the Confederacy who have it in their power to afford relief by contributions of provisions or money should act promptly. The people of Richmond and of Virginia have suffered long and much for the cause of the South, and they should not only have our sympathy, but substantial aid. The papers of the Confederacy are requested to copy the notice of the Association.

The lady employees of the Confederate States Treasury Department are to leave Richmond this morning for Columbia, and will probably pass through this city some time to-morrow. In times past Columbia was one of the most inviting cities in the country and we doubt not but the change from the fœtid air of Richmond to the Palmetto Capital will be most agreeable to the ladies aforesaid.

For the Progress.]

Mr. Editor:—As it is proposed to hold a Mass Meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Wake, on Monday of the ensuing May Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, it may not be improper to mention the name of a gentleman who will probably be brought before that meeting for nomination as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. I allude to W. R. Richardson, Esq., a man of strict integrity and fidelity, of irreproachable and unblemished character, of extensive general information; of excellent business capacity and qualifications; of unquestionable financial ability, and who possesses a thorough knowledge of our State affairs, having been for several years chief clerk in the Public Treasury. He is one of the best financiers in the State, and his services in the next General Assembly as a member of the committee on Finance, in investigating the financial affairs of the State, might be of much interest and importance to the people, who have an undoubted right to know something of the manner in which the public money has been used by public functionaries and agents.

As the bloody and destructive war in which this country is now engaged is not likely to be finally terminated by fighting alone, Mr. Richardson is in favor of propositions for a treaty of peace with the United States as soon as possible, on honorable terms, which will finish this calamitous and desolating war, and acknowledge our independence. He ardently desires permanent and perpetual peace, independence and liberty.

He is most decidedly opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the great conservative panoply of civil liberty; because by its suspension the vile and malicious are empowered to wreak their malice and revenge upon the innocent and helpless, who may happen to be the objects of their spiteful or envious accusers.

Mr. Richardson is in favor of strict subordination of the military to the civil authorities, and is uncompromisingly opposed to all the tyranny and oppressions of arbitrary and irresponsible power, whether it be exercised under color of unjust and unconstitutional laws, under the imposing pretext of military necessity, or by the unjustifiable usurpations of those in authority.

He is the embodiment of good nature and generosity, ever free and liberal to those who really stand in need of help. The poor and destitute seldom go to him for aid without receiving it cheerfully and liberally.

Mr. Richardson is a Conservative in faith and in practice; in favor of constitutional liberty, popular rights, and the greatest good of the greatest number of the people. He believes in the intelligence and honesty of the people, and in their capacity for self-government. He is for liberty of conscience and freedom of speech, the freeman's right and the patriot's hope.

JUSTICE.

Persons up from Kinston, yesterday, brought no news of importance from that section.

For the Progress.]

The Vice-President--North Carolina.

Mr. Editor:—I have had the pleasure of [illegible] the speech of [illegible] H. Stephens delivered [illegible] on the 16th of March [illegible] published [illegible]. The speech of the Vice President is beyond doubt, the ablest State paper that has [illegible] since the beginning of the cruel war in which we are engaged. It should be placed in the hands of every freeman, from the lowest to the highest, and the principles which he advocates, liberty and independence, should be printed in letters of gold surrounded with diamonds.

The Vice President, notwithstanding his surroundings, has like Shadrack, &c., passed through the fiery ordeal without a hair of his head being singed, [illegible] one of the greatest living statesmen, and where he is known his name will be immortal.

There is a portion of his speech which you allude to in your editorial of the 16th instant, referring to North Carolina, in which you "beg all those who want to tyrannize over the people to prevent their assembling together to consult for the common good, to read and study."

In regard to North Carolina, Mr. Stephens uses the following language, (speaking of the reasons for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*:) "I have heard that *one object* was to control certain elections and expected assemblages in North Carolina, to put a muzzle upon certain presses and a bit in the mouth of certain speakers in that State. *If this be so, I regard it the more dangerous to public liberty.*" Again he says, "the idea is incredible, that a majority of the people of that gallant and noble old State, which was foremost in the war of the revolution in her memorable Mecklenburg declaration of Independence, can, if let alone, ever be induced to prove themselves so recreant to the principles of their fathers as to abandon our cause and espouse the despotism of the North. Her people ahead of all the colonies, first flaunted in the breeze the flag of independence and State sovereignty.—She cannot be the first to abandon it—no, never! I cannot believe it."

Remarkable reason for suspending the writ, *to control certain elections, muzzle certain presses, and put a bit on the mouth of certain speakers* in North Carolina. Mr. Stephens' answer to this is beyond all praise. "*If this be so, I regard it the more dangerous to public liberty.*"

Cause produces effect; there is no effect without a cause. Remove the cause and the effect ceases. Now sir, what cause induced Congress to assign as a reason for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the disloyalty of a portion of the citizens of our noble old State? I think I can tell you, and then tell you how to remove the cause, and never be troubled again with the effect.

I had a conversation not long since with one of North Carolina's gifted sons, one who had rubbed his "old coat" against the halls of Congress; one who stood up manfully for the character and rights of his good old mother, and who is as good a Conservative son as the old woman has, and from him I gained the following information, "that the slander and abuse heaped upon our noble old State, *originated with her own sons, in and out of Congress.*"—Shame, O shame!

Such being the case, it is very easy for *outsiders* to fall in and assist in the abuse, especially if they expect to receive some benefit by it. Thus, Sir, you see the *cause* for *one of the reasons*, for the suspension of the great writ of right. A son of our noble old mother, a citizen of North Carolina, representing her in the councils of the nation, standing up, unasked, defaming his mother, saying she is destitute of truth, honor or virtue. *Mirabile dictu!*

But Mr. Stephens says she was "foremost in the war of the revolution;" that she was "ahead of all the colonies," and "first flaunted in the breeze the flag of independence and State sovereignty." This is so, and for it she ought to stand at the *head* of her sisters, and would, but *for the conduct of some of her own sons. These sons* pollute the very soil upon which they tread; they do not deserve the name of a North Carolinian; they ought to leave here and hunt a climate more congenial to their spirits, where they can flaunt to the breeze the flag of despotism, for *here* the yeomanry of the country will ever protect and defend our liberties; they cannot be polluted by *their* odor.

I do not expect them, however, to remove. We will have to control them in another way; that way is by the *ballot box*; those that are in, the ballot box must *turn out*, and those that are out, the ballot box must keep out; then the *cause* will be removed, and no such effects can be produced as has been.

There is something about the atmosphere of our old State that I could never understand, nor can I now. I hope you or some one else will solve the problem.

Leave out our immortal Washington, and North Carolina has produced some as good and great men as any of the Southern or Northern States, and now we have men who will compare with any of the present day, but why is it, that they have not been honored as other men? I sometimes think it is because our great men are too modest. If this be so, it seems to me that, for the present at least, we should try to remedy the evil by placing in power such men as Stephens and Brown, who will stand up for our rights and liberties, and who are bold enough to use such language as the first named gentleman, "I was not born to have a master from either the North or the South. I shall never choose between candidates for that office; I shall never degrade the right of suffrage in such an election."

It is said that there are *two* political parties in North Carolina, one the Destructive, and the other the Conservative. This is true as far as it goes, but stops short.—There is another party, and the best name that I have heard given to them, is that of *Fence-men.*

The Destructives are composed of the original Secessionists, and those that they can *directly* control; they can be very easily suited; they universally say they are in favor of *Dictators, Kings,* or *Emperors;* they are in favor of independence *first* and liberty *afterwards.*

The Conservatives are composed of those men who were opposed to secession, and those who voted for secession, but were led into it by intrigue and cunning. Their principles have ever been *freedom of the people and the sovereignty of the States.*

The Fence-men have sprung mostly from the Conservative party, and as for principles they have none; their great desire seems to be to get on the *big side;* they approve the *policy* of the administration, but say they are *Conservatives.*

The Gubernatorial election in 1862, and the Congressional election in 1863, proves beyond all doubt, that the Destructives are in a minority of thousands; therefore, they know full well that it is perfectly useless for them to attempt a race by themselves; hence it is, that they are attempting to unite with the *Fence-men*, and thereby *split* the Conservative party and cause its defeat.

Some of these *Fence-men* were *originally* leaders of the Conservative party, and I suppose they think they can still lead, but ere long, they will find out that the leaders of the Conservative party, proper, are those who take the track *pointed out by the people—freedom of the people and the sovereignty of the States.*

These Fence-men are certainly not looking at the right side of the picture. It is to be hoped that they will take a sober, second thought and not fall into the arms of the Destructives. If, however, they should, as they make their bed they must lay. Then their object would be to break down and destroy their old friends, who had raised some of them to their present high position. The remark of Cæsar to Brutus would then be very applicable, *et tu Brute.*

Gov. Brown says, *when* this war will end, no man can tell, but *how* it will end, any man can tell. Negotiation *will* end it. A true saying, the wisdom of ages prove it.

Honest and sensible men are ever willing to be governed by the golden-rule, "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," and it is to be hoped that the people, both North and South, will soon be able to make the change, and place in power the "fair minded men" of each section, so that this cruel war may be stopped, and their freedom forever established.

SOLUS.

Correspondence of the Progress.

Fight near Newbern!—Miraculous Escape of two Officers!!—A Gallant and Successful Charge by Col. Folk's Cavalry.

Kinston, N. C., April 19, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Quite a spirited engagement occured yesterday, in a reconnoissance in the direction of Newbern, N. C., by a portion of troops in General Corse's command. On Thursday of last week, a force of Yankee cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, advanced up the lower Trent road, and opened with the battery upon a vidette or two, picketing on the road. After a considerable demonstration they failed to drive in the pickets, and retired in the direction they came, leaving a card or two stuck upon a tree with compliments for the rebels and an invitation for them to come down and spend the day, &c., signed respectively by Capt's. Loyd and Myers, 12th New York cavalry. So the "rebels" started down to pay the desired visit yesterday morning, Col. Folk's 6th N. C. cavalry and two pieces of artillery moving down the lower Trent road and a small force of infantry on the Dover road.

A scouting or advance party of the cavalry went considerably ahead of the main column and after passing beyond the usual [illegible] occupied by the enemy's pickets, Capt. [illegible] and Lieut. [illegible] were returning with a report that the prospect of a fight was very slim, as the Yankees were supposed to have retired to a discretionary distance from [illegible]. Two men were observed standing [illegible] a considerable distance ahead of the returning [illegible] who had disappeared on their coming, reaching the locality the men had been seen in. The officers halted and looked about, when [illegible] thick undergrowth [illegible] "Come out of there, I [illegible] who [illegible] come out [illegible] nothing, we know you are in there, we see your feet sticking out." "Come out of your good clothes, if you've got any." "Who are you?"

"We are strangers," replied a voice.

"Come out, boys—d——n if I don't [illegible] of [illegible]."

Just then the forms of a dozen Yankee riflemen [illegible] bang! bang! from 20 guns, not as many yards distant, saluted the gallant Captain and Lieutenant. Their horses were wheeled, and they darted up the road, the bullets whizzing thick and fast after them. It was one of the most miraculous escapes ever known. Neither was touched, although 20 shots were fired at them, and some almost close enough to burn, with the powder, their faces.

In a few minutes the first squadron of the cavalry, under the command of Capts. Brown and [illegible], came dashing down on the enemy who now appeared in full view in "line of fight." A terrible volley from the Yankee rifles met the shout of the brave mountain boys, but could not resist their valor. In turn, they gave volley for volley; gave a yell or so louder than before, and in twenty seconds every Yankee was running for his life.

It was a glorious chase, I am told; would have been more glorious, had not the dismounted blue bellies taken advantage of a swamp near by, in which they nearly all made good their escape. One was killed dead, another reported mortally wounded, another mortally *stuck fast in the mud*, and three were taken prisoners, together with a dozen or two splendid carbines, Colt's pistols, haversacks, oil cloth, coffee, sugar and in short nearly all their camp equipage and accompaniments.

The prisoners, intelligent New Yorkers, relate that they were on a *secret expedition* to our lines, to ascertain our forces, position, plans, &c., &c. They were commanded by the valiant, knightly, Captains Loyd and Myers, who had distinguished themselves by shelling, for half an hour, two pickets at their posts, and then, unable to drive them away, gave vent to their braggart Yankee slang, left with negroes and to turpentine trees. They had five days rations in their haversacks and numbered, one account says, sixty-three picked men from the 12th New York cavalry.

We did not have a man hurt, and I believe the surgeon reports none *scared!*

The Yankees have one Regiment of cavalry at Newbern, (12th N. Y. cavalry,) encamped at Deep Gully, a small brigade of white troops and a few negroes. This is considered reliable here. Look out for news next week.

For the Progress.]

General Hospital, No. 7,
Raleigh, N. C., April 19, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please correct another mistake which appears in the *Confederate* this morning in reference to the returns of an election which was held here last Thursday for the candidates for the 7th Congressional District. It appears from the *Confederate* that out of only six votes cast Mr. Ramsay got 5, and so did Mr. Leach. I was present and wrote all the tickets but one, which was cut out of the Fayetteville *Observer* and cast for Mr. Ramsay. Mr. Leach received 5 votes. Mr. Ramsay received but one. The following are the names, and all of them, too, who voted, viz: Samuel Hight, S Bristoe, Wm Hogins, C V Miller, W D Kirk, D P Meacham. How does *Mr. Confederate* make 10 votes of the 6? There was one and but one cast for Mr. Ramsay, and that was cast by Wm. Hogins. So you see the wilful misguidings of the fowl *Confederate* will not do to run at large.

Very respectfully, TRUTH.

Astounding Intelligence.—The following startling piece of news, and which no doubt convulsed the army and the people, was telegraphed from Wilmington under date, and was published in several of the city papers yesterday, under the heading of

"No Gas.—Wilmington, April 16.—the gas in this city went out last night at 12 o'clock."

Now there is news for you in a nutshell. But we cannot imagine why the going out of the gas in Wilmington, North Carolina, should come to be considered and treated as an item of national interest and importance of the first magnitude. The gas has gone out in Richmond on several occasions without invoking a comment from the local press; the gas may have gone out in other cities; but we don't remember having seen the fact telegraphed to other and distant cities. News "entered according to an act of Congress" is mighty expensive when telegraphed all the way from Wilmington, and when relating to gas, is extremely gassy and worthless. We can wish no better of the telegraph man than that the same fate may put a patent extinguisher upon his gassy propensities, and confine him within the bounds of reason and common sense.—*Examiner.*

That gas item didn't catch us. Our foreman was too smart to put it in. If a case of measels occurs in Wilmington the Press Agent ought to communicate the fact to the Associated Press.

Mr. Stephens' Speech.—We issue to-day a half sheet of the *Standard* to our subscribers, mainly for the purpose of laying before our readers the masterly speech of the age. It would, of itself, if Mr. Stephens had never spoken before, or should never speak again, place him on the roll of the first statesmen of this or any other age.

These views of Mr. Stephens are not new with him.—They are such as he has always held. In his letter dated Richmond, Va., September 8, 1862, addressed to Hon. J. M. Calhoun, civil Governor of Atlanta, he advanced similar views on the subject of *habeas corpus* and martial law. We regret that we have not room to lay this letter in full before our readers, but we expect to do so at an early day. We are proud to be able to say that the views of Vice President Stephens, as embodied in these documents, are such as we have uniformly maintained in this journal; and we may add they agree entirely with those advanced by our correspondent "Davis" in the *Standard* of February 4th, 1863, who ranks among the ablest and wisest of the lawyers and statesmen of this State.

Read Mr. Stephens' speech carefully, and then hand it to your neighbor.—*Standard.*

Vice-President Stephens' Speech in Pamphlet Form.

Having been urged by letters from different parts of the State to print the great speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens in pamphlet form, we have determined to do so, and shall commence it immediately and have them ready to deliver within a few days. Gentlemen wishing copies of the work will please send their orders to the *Progress* office immediately, stating the number wanted, how to be sent, &c.

Having determined since our notice of yesterday to add extracts from Gov. Brown's message and extend the work to a 32 page pamphlet, we shall have to charge 50 cents for single copies, $40 a hundred and $300 a thousand.

The work will be furnished at [illegible] and orders should be sent immediately.

We have a few [illegible] Weekly *Progress* containing the [illegible] of Mr. Stephens left. Price $15 a [illegible]

[illegible]

Our [illegible] Congressional District will please send [illegible] of the election on Thursday next [illegible] possible moment. Send by [illegible]. We hope some friend in each [illegible] will telegraph us the result of [illegible] as fast as received. We will pay for all dispatches.

Attention! Girls and Boys!!—We are requested to announce that Mr. Wm. R. Hunter—"*The Children's Friend*"—will address the children of this city to-night, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church.

All, old and young, are invited to attend.

The children will occupy the front seats.

Mr. Editor—We authorise you to announce Capt. W. H. A. Speer, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ash and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We take pleasure in stating if he is elected he will serve us; he was no Original Secessionist, but when his good old State called for men to defend her, he obeyed the call, entered the service as a private in July, '61, and has been in nearly all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia, where he has acquitted himself with honor to himself and State. We hope he will get the undivided support of all good men.

Respectfully,
MANY CITIZENS.

April 21-[illegible]

We are authorized to announce Lieut. R. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d6twtd

To the Voters of Nash County.--Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nash county. You are all aware that I am deprived of the privilege of appearing before you in the usual way, to declare myself a candidate; I hope, therefore, to be excused for doing so in this way. I feel, fellow-citizens and soldiers, in doing this, that I am responding to the call of many voters of my county. This is my first attempt to be placed in public office, and can only promise, if elected, to serve the people justly and impartially. I have ever felt that I was ready and willing to serve the people of my county in any capacity in which they might place me, to the best of my ability. It is not my design to over-estimate my claims, but to speak a few plain and simple facts. I entered the army early in the spring of 1861, and have belonged to it ever since; during which time I have been twice severely wounded, from which I fear I shall never entirely recover.

It is for the reasons given and through the earnest solicitations of my friends, that I have consented to be a candidate. I hope, notwithstanding I am from your midst, that my claims will be duly considered, and that I may have the pleasure of seeing my name handed in at the ballot box more times than any other, next August, should I be one of the fortunate ones who escape the Yankee balls during the coming campaign.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

GEO. W. WESTRAY,
1st Lieut. Co. A, 47th N. C. Reg.

Near Orange C. H. Va., April 13, 1864. d&wtd

To the People of North-Carolina.--In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.--Editor Progress:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
of Davidson County.

March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 16-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association of Richmond respectfully, but earnestly submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

W. WILLIS, Jr., President.

J. D. K. Sleight, Secretary.

Southern papers requested to copy.

April 21-[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confederate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office.

April 21-eodlw

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 21-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE General Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd